

BookletChart™

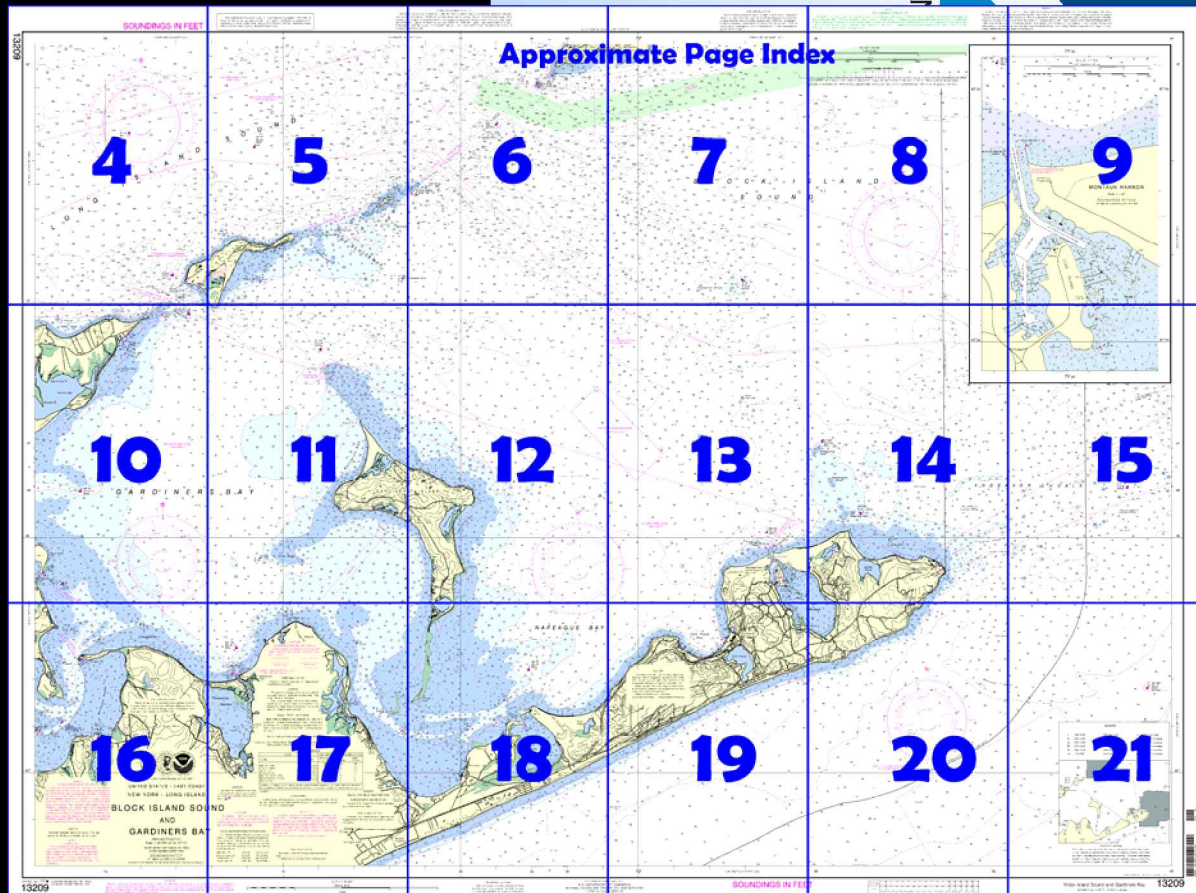
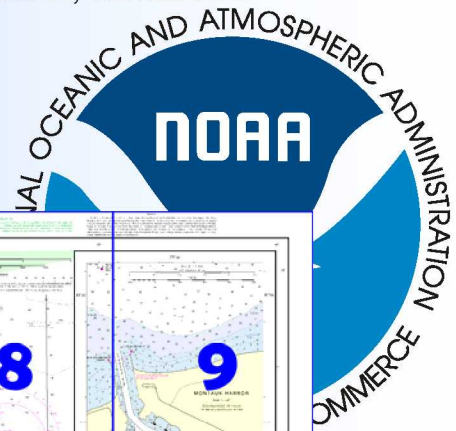
Block Island Sound and Gardiners Bay

(NOAA Chart 13209)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 2, Chapter 7 excerpts]

(84) **The Race**, the main entrance to Long Island Sound from eastward, extends between Fishers Island and Little Gull Island, between which is a width of about 3.5 miles. The only dangers are Valiant Rock, nearly in the middle, and Little Gull Island with its reefs.

(88) **Cerberus Shoal**, 6 miles southeast of Race Rock Light, is about 0.4 mile in diameter, with a least depth of 19 feet on a small rocky patch near its north end. The seas break on this shoal during heavy swells. It is

marked by a lighted gong buoy. Near the shoal, tide rips are unusually strong.

(93) **Montauk Point**, the easterly extremity of Long Island, is a high sandy bluff, on the summit of which is the light. The land is grass covered, with a height of 165 feet at **Prospect Hill**, 2 miles westward of the point. The south side of the point is bold, the 10-fathom curve is

about 0.5 mile from shore; depths of 24 feet and less extend 0.8 mile off the northeast side of the point.

(96) **Montauk Shoal**, about 2.5 miles south-southeastward of the light, has least depths of 30 feet. **Great Eastern Rock**, 1.5 miles east-northeast of the light, has a least depth of 25 feet. **Phelps Ledge**, just northerly of Great Eastern Rock, is covered by 24 feet. **Endeavor Shoals**, about 2.3 miles northeast of the light, are covered by 19 to 24 feet on a narrow ridge about 0.4 mile long. A lighted gong buoy is off the eastern end of the ridge.

(103) **Montauk Harbor**, in the northern part of **Lake Montauk**, is entered through a dredged channel on the northern shore about 3 miles west of Montauk Point. The entrance is protected by jetties, each of which is marked by a light, and the west jetty has a fog signal.

(110) **Montauk**, a summer resort at the southeast end of the bay, is the terminus of the Long Island Railroad. A depth of 10 feet was reported alongside the commercial pier on the east side of the bay. There are no public piers available.

(111) **Napeague Bay**, 8 miles westward of Montauk Point, is shallow in the western and southwestern part **Promised Land Channel**, the buoyed passage southward of Gardiners and Cartwright Islands, has a least centerline depth of about 14 feet; however, the depth is continually changing due to the shifting shoals.

(113) **Napeague Harbor**, a small-craft refuge in the southwest part of Napeague Bay, can be entered through privately dredged channels northward and southward of **Hicks Island**. In June 1981, the reported controlling depths were 4 feet in the northerly and southerly entrances. Depths in the central part of the harbor range from 1½ to 7 feet; the chart is the best guide.

(114) **Promised Land** is a former fishing village on the southwest side of Napeague Bay. A depth of about 4 feet can be carried to the landing at the yacht club, 1.3 miles westward of Promised Land.

(115) **Gardiners Island**, 11 miles westward of Montauk Point, is partly wooded and has an elevation of 130 feet near its middle. **Cartwright Island** is narrow, low, and sandy, and extends 1 mile in a southerly direction off the south tip of Gardiners Island. Its size and shape are subject to considerable change by storms.

(117) The bight between the southern part of Gardiners Island and Crow Shoal is **Cherry Harbor**. It has depths of 24 to 27 feet with mud bottom and affords shelter from northeasterly winds. **Bostwick Bay** is the bight on the northwest side of Gardiners Island.

(118) **Gardiners Point**, a low spit, is at the northerly end of a very shoal bar which extends 1.5 miles north-northwestward from Gardiners Island.

(121) **Gardiners Bay** is at the western end of Block Island Sound from which it is separated by Gardiners Island. The bay is an excellent anchorage easily entered day or night, and is the approach to Shelter Island Sound and the Peconic Bays.

(124) **Plum Island**, about 2 miles westward of Great Gull Island, is 2.5 miles long, hilly, and bare of trees except near the southwest end, and has several large buildings, a prominent tank and flagpole, and is marked on its western point by Plum Gut Light. The island is a Government reservation and closed to the public.

(126) **Plum Gut Harbor**, on the southwest side of Plum Island, has an entrance between jetties with private seasonal lights on dolphins off the outer ends. A depth of about 14 feet is in the entrance. The harbor is under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture and the Coast Guard, and may be used only with permission.


(128) **Plum Gut**, the entrance to Gardiners Bay from Long Island Sound, is nearly 0.6 mile wide and has sufficient water for vessels of the deepest draft; in the passage are several rocks with depths of 17 to 19 feet over them.

(130) **Oyster Pond Reef**, extending about 0.5 mile east-northeastward from **Orient Point**, is marked by a light and fog signal.

(133) **Acabonack Harbor**, at the southeast end of Gardiners Bay, is entered through a privately maintained and marked channel with a reported controlling depth of 2½ feet in the entrance in June 1981.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

CAUTION

Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus: 

Corrected through NM Apr. 14/07
Corrected through LNM Apr. 3/07

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 41° 07'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

THREEMILE HARBOR

Channels marked by privately maintained buoys from May to November.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 2 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.
During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

CAUTION


Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

FISH TRAP AREAS

Boundary lines of fish trap areas are shown thus: 
Submerged piling may exist in these areas.



NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Station	Frequency	Power
Meriden, CT	WXJ-42	162.40 MHz
New London, CT	KHB-47	162.55 MHz
Providence, RI	WXJ-39	162.40 MHz
Riverhead, NY	WXM-80	162.475 MHz

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
 (Accurate location)  (Approximate location)

SMALL CRAFT WARNINGS

Small craft warnings will be displayed from sunrise to sunset from Suffolk County Marine Police Patrol Boats underway in the coastal and navigable inland waters of Suffolk County Long Island New York. For boating season only.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 1. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in New York, NY.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE Z

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

HORIZONTAL DATUM


The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) and for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.355" northward and 1.728" eastward to agree with this chart.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: 

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
NAME		feet	feet	feet
Little Gull Island	(41°12'N/72°06'W)	2.6	2.4	0.2
Plum Gut Harbor	(41°10'N/72°12'W)	3.1	2.5	0.2
Cedar Point	(41°02'N/72°16'W)	3.0	2.7	0.2
Promised Land	(41°00'N/72°09'W)	2.8	2.5	0.2
Montauk, Fort Pond Bay	(41°03'N/71°58'W)	2.5	2.2	0.2
Montauk Harbor, Entrance	(41°04'N/71°56'W)	2.3	2.0	0.1
Montauk Point	(41°04'N/71°52'W)	2.9	2.6	0.1

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.

(Mar 2007)

LAKE MONTAUK HARBOR CHANNEL DEPTHS							
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF AUG 2009							
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)					PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH (FEET)
REACH A: CHANNEL	9.8	12.5	11.4	03-09	150	0.55	12
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	LEFT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)
REACH B: BOAT BASIN	8.8	7.4	7.4	9.4	03-09	400	0.15 10

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4693, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

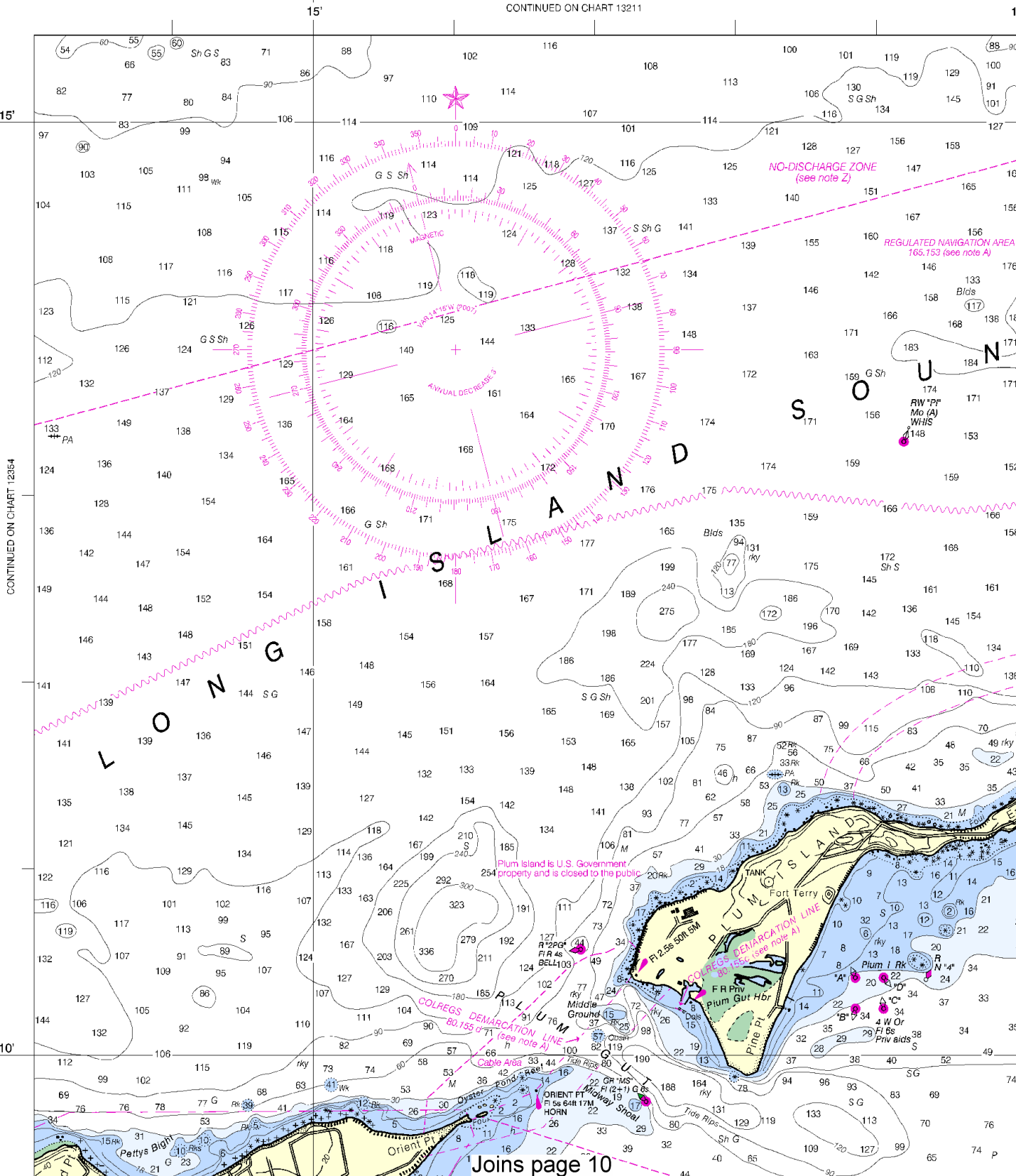
SOUNDINGS IN FEET

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe
Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, ac
Improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division
Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

13209

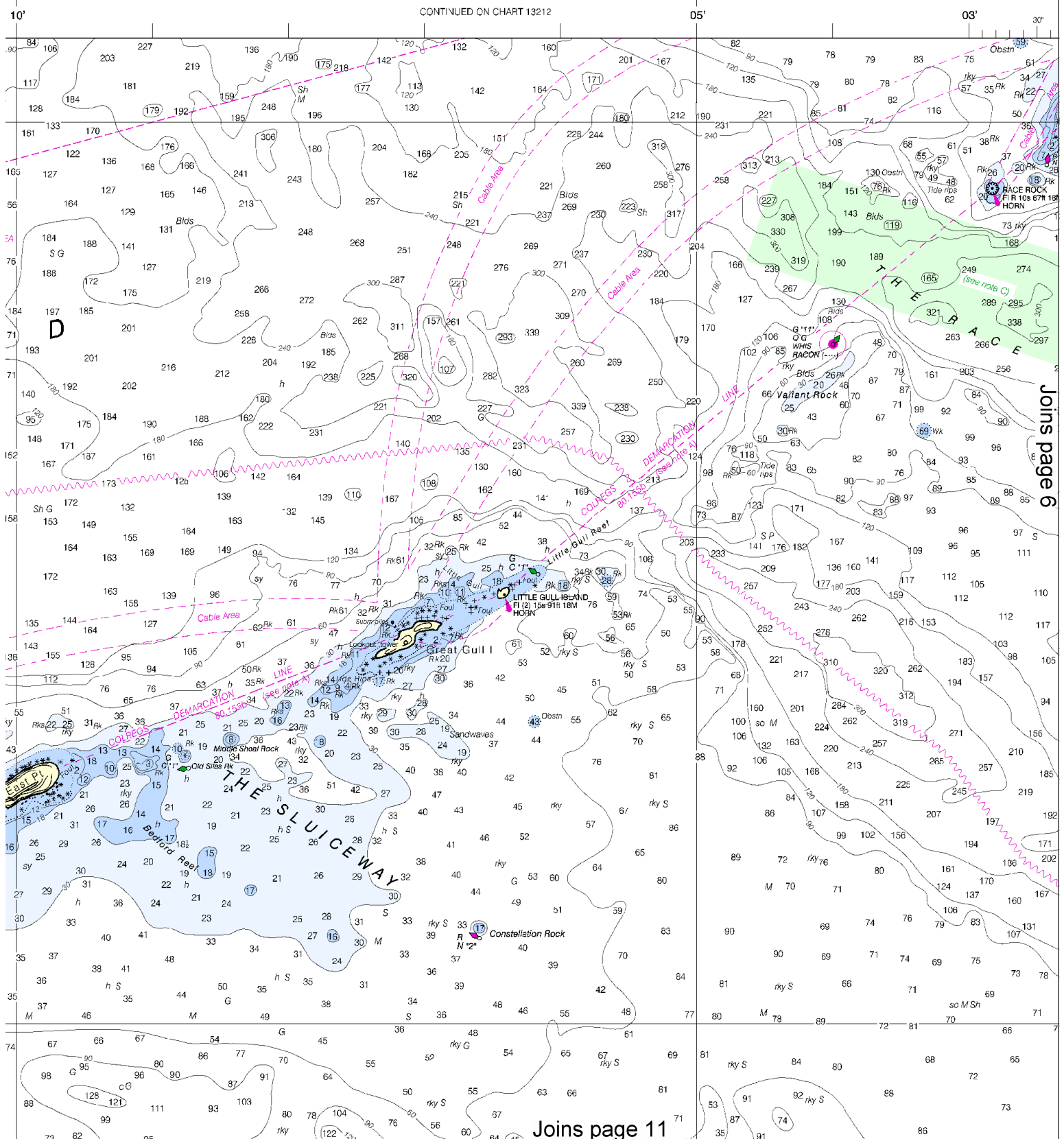
CONTINUED ON CHART 13211

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This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:10000. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

5

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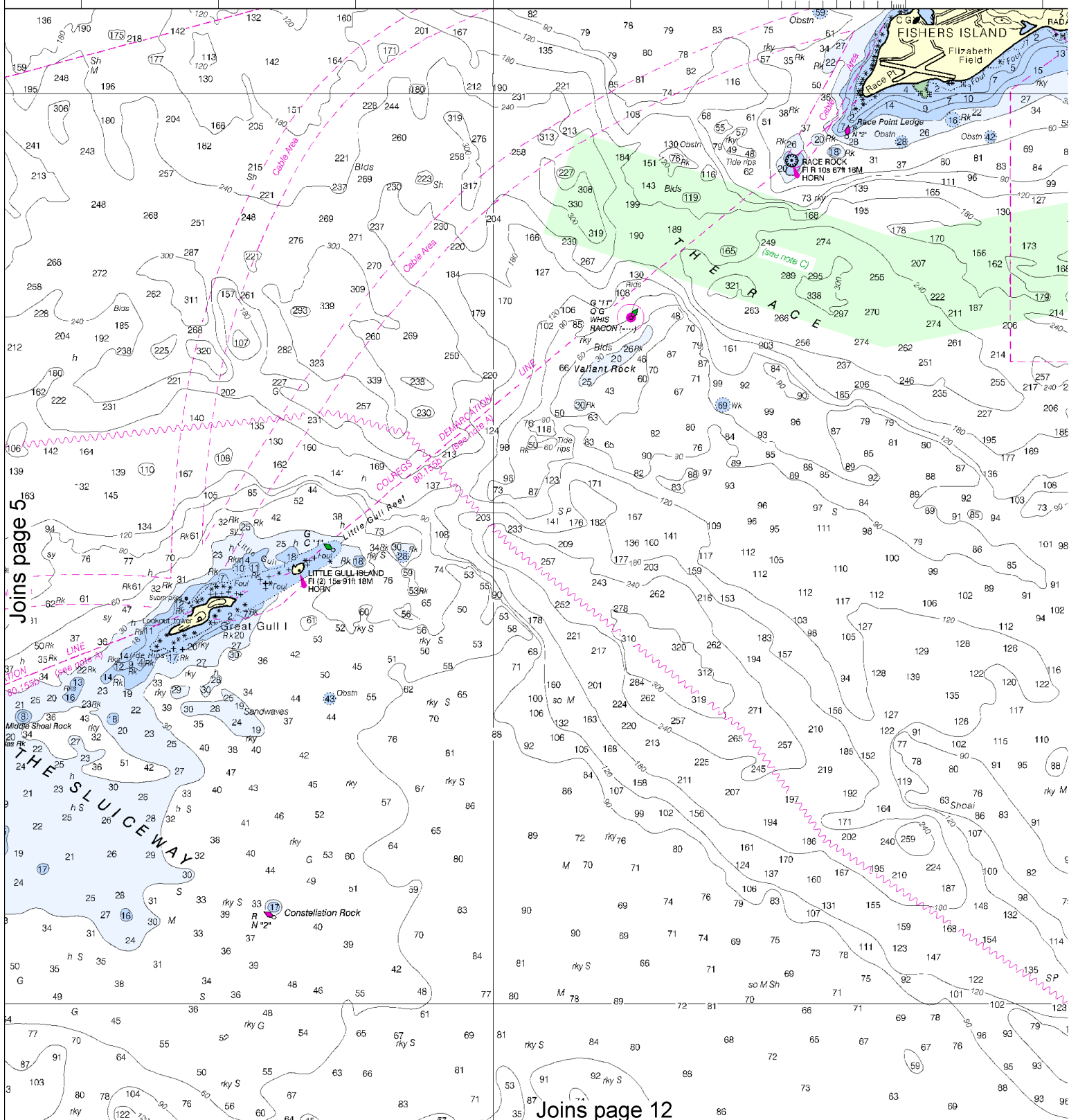
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02'



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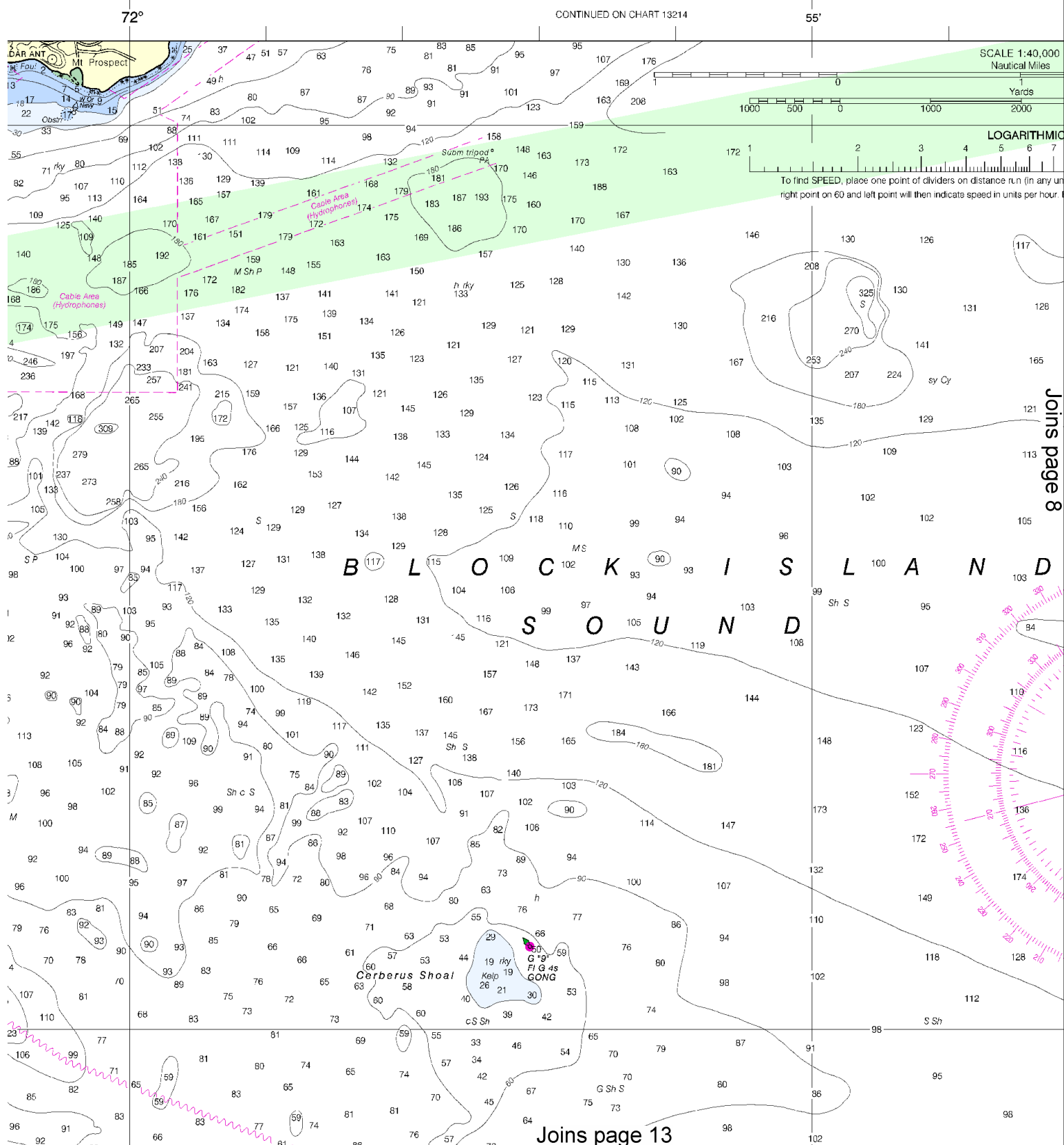


HORIZONTAL DATUM

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RECOMMENDATION

Recommended vessel routes for deep draft vessels (including Bay and Buzzards Bay). While not mandatory, deep draft commercial vessels should monitor VHF channel 16 or 13 for information concerning deep draft vessels. Pilot Volume 2, Chapter 5, 6 or 7 as appropriate.



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NOTE C RECOMMENDED VESSEL ROUTE

Recommended vessel routes for deep draft vessels (including tugs and barges) entering and departing Rhode Bay and Buzzards Bay. While not mandatory, deep draft commercial vessels (including tugs and barges) are required to follow these routes at the master's discretion. Other vessels, while not excluded from these routes, should exercise caution in monitor VHF channel 16 or 13 for information concerning deep draft vessels (including tugs and barges) transiting II Pilot Volume 2, Chapter 5, 6 or 7 as appropriate.

CONTINUED ON CHART 13214

55'

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

Yards

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the

Joins page 7

BLOCK ISLAND SOUND

Cerberus Shoal

8

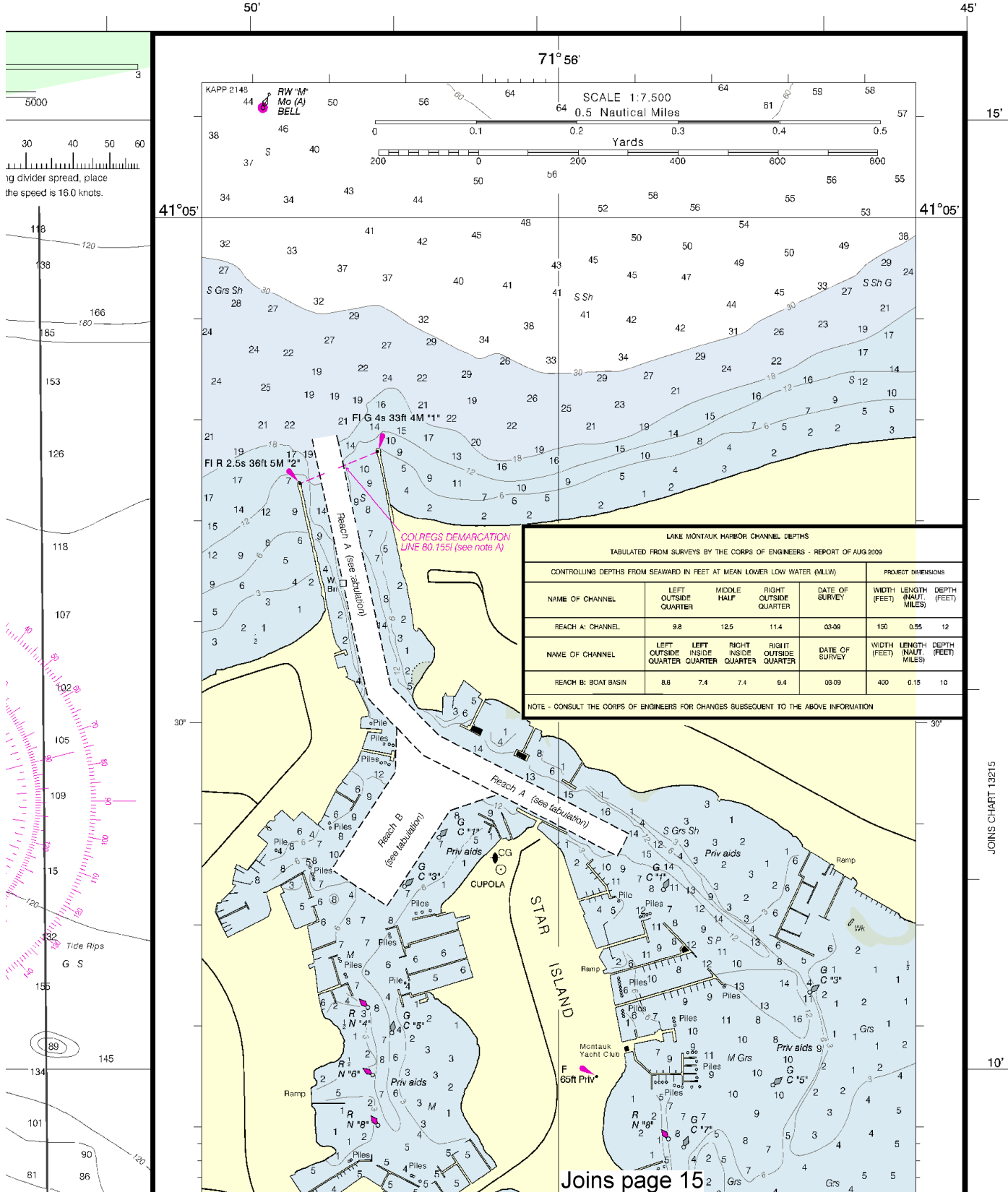
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NOTE X

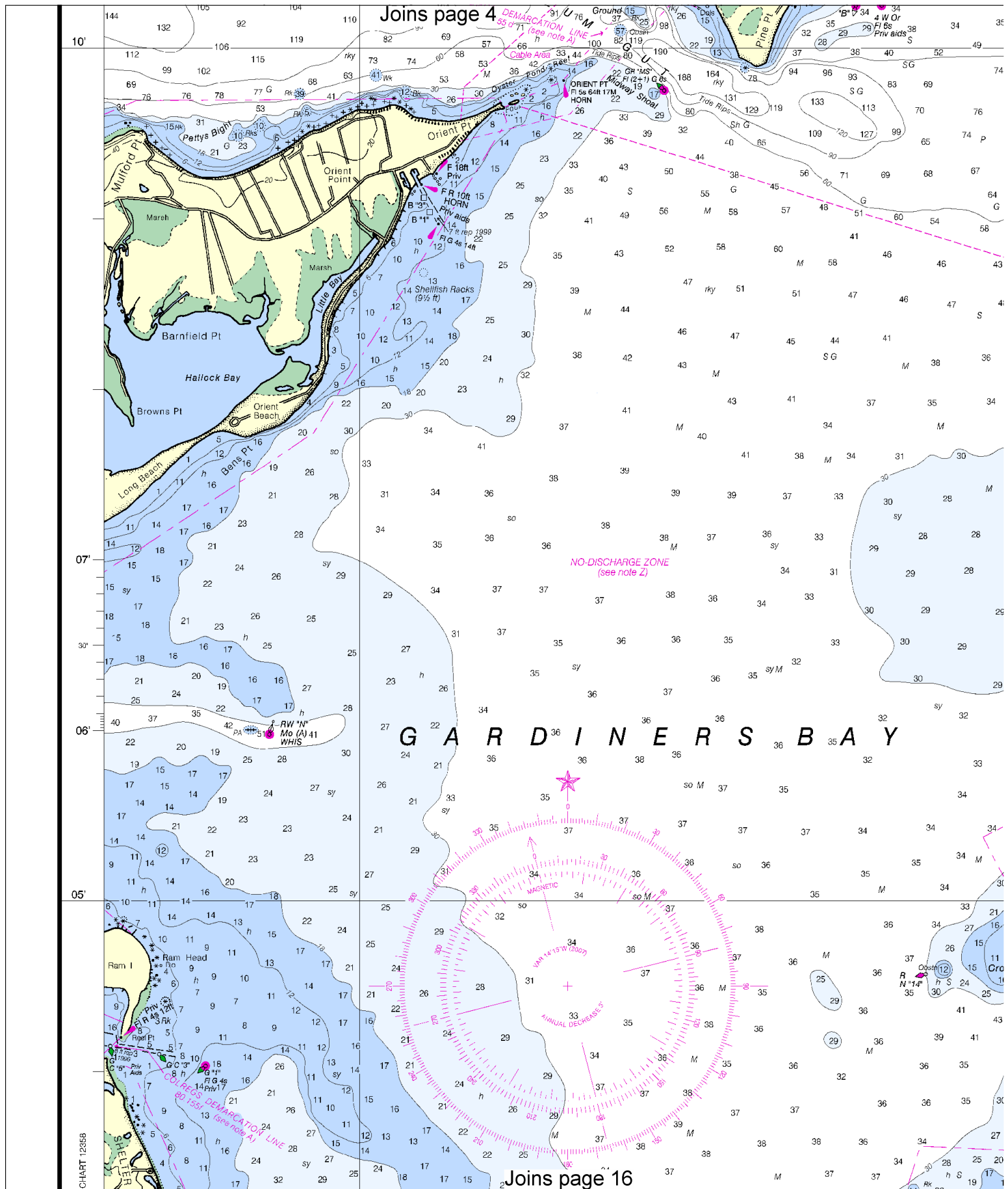
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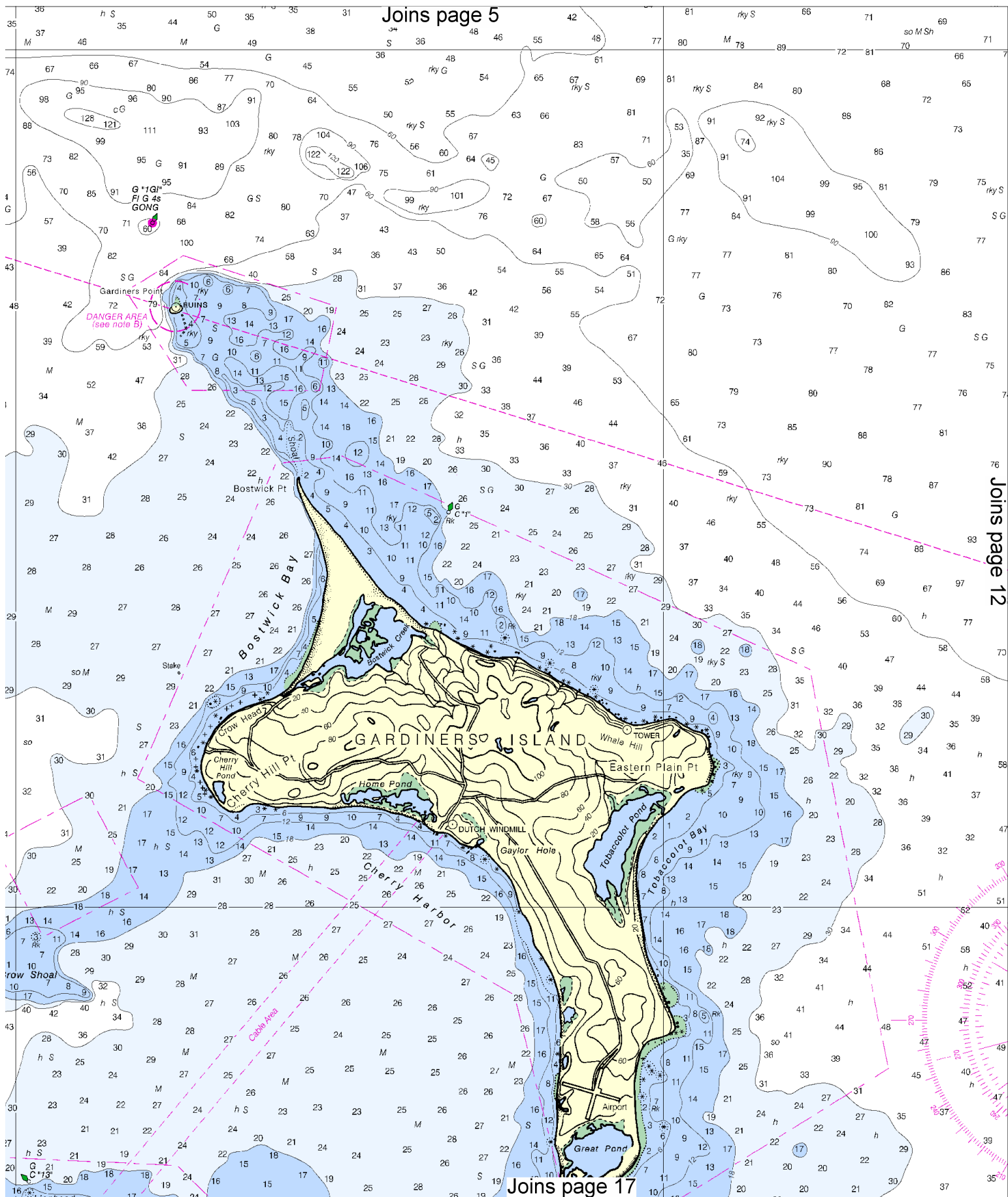
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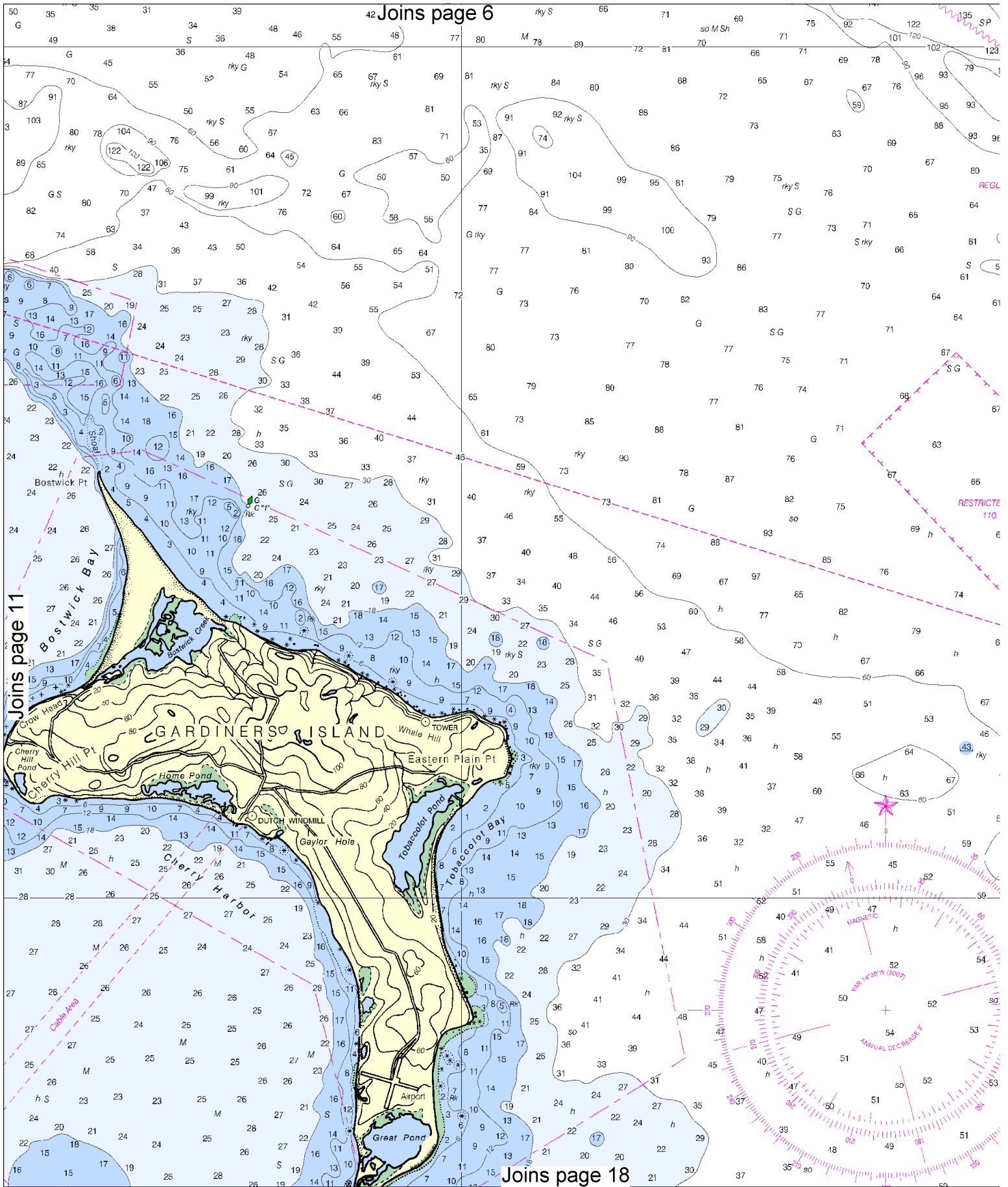


JOINS CHART 13215

10'





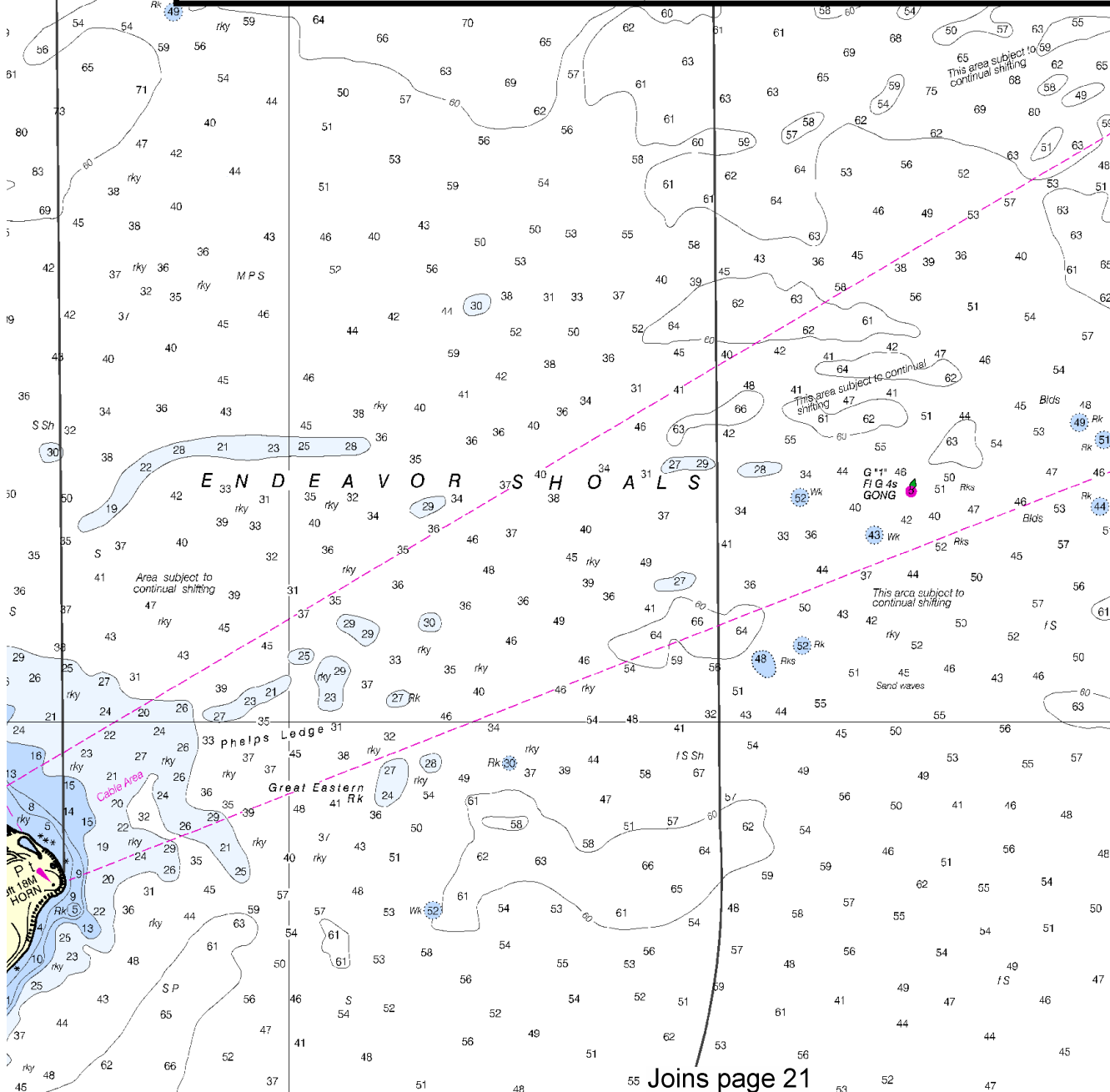
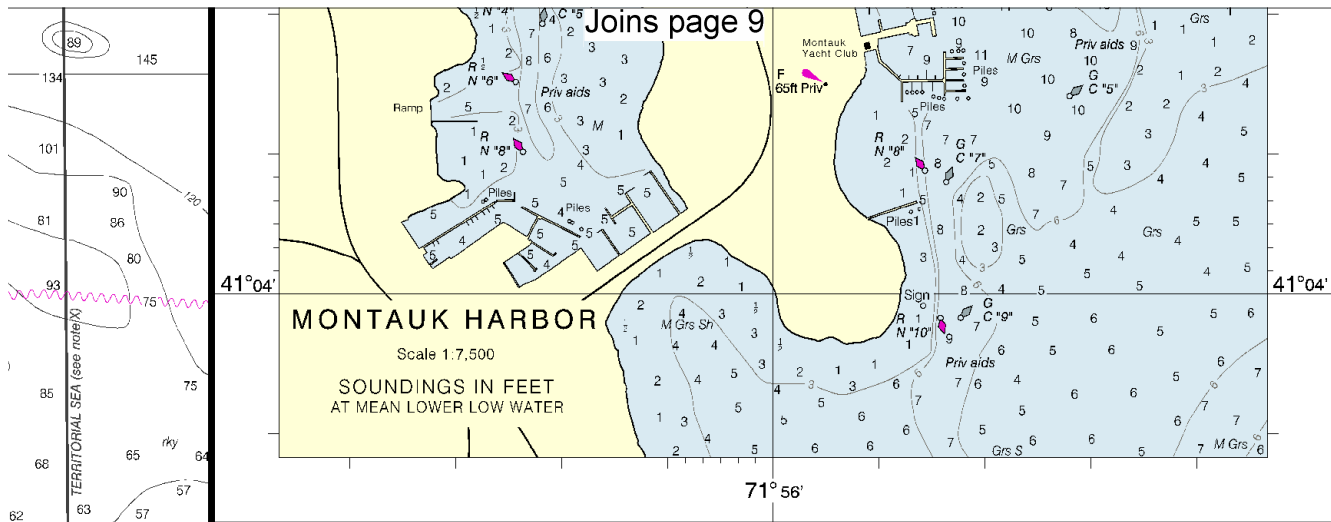


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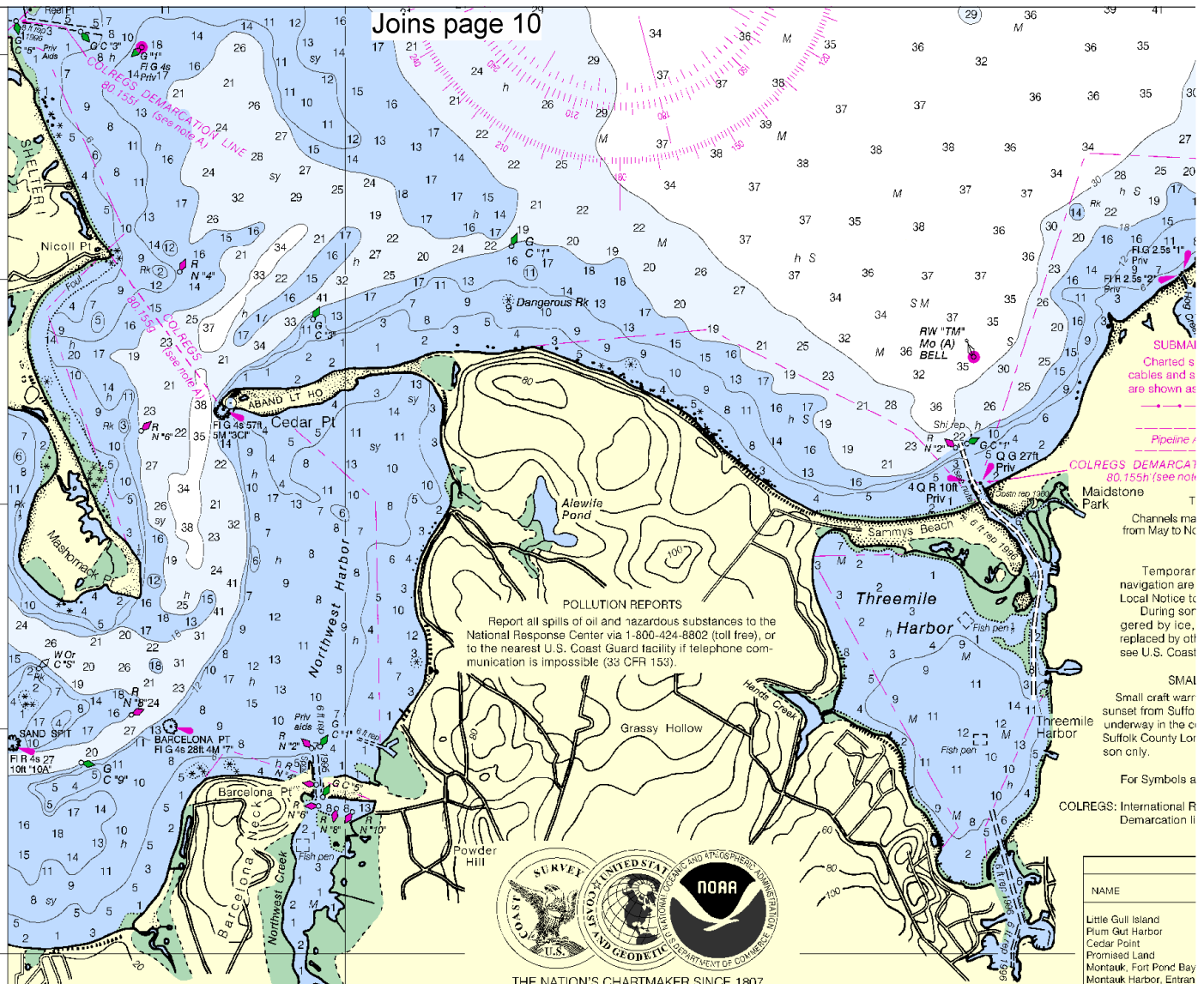




Joins page 10

JOINS CHART 12358

41°



NOTE Z
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

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CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

NOTE B
DANGER AREA

The U.S. Naval Aircraft Gardiners Point Target. U.S. Government property prohibited to the public. Area is dangerous due to live undetonated explosives. Fishing, trawling, or anchoring within a 300 yard radius of the "Ruins" is dangerous due to possible recovery of aircraft practice bombs containing explosives.

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST
NEW YORK - LONG ISLAND

BLOCK ISLAND SOUND AND GARDINERS BAY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 41° 07'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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WARNING

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NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

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Providence, RI	WXJ-39	162.40 MHz
Riverhead, NY	WXM-80	162.475 MHz

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New York
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Hydrography and
Survey, with addition
Survey, and U.S. Co.

NAME
Little Gull Island
Plum Gut Harbor
Cedar Point
Promised Land
Montauk, Fort Pond Bay
Montauk Harbor, Entrance
Montauk Point

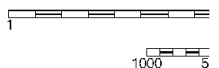
Dashes (---) located in d
tide predictions, and tidal
(Mar 2007)

25th Ed., Apr. / 07 ■ Corrected through NM Apr. 14/07
Corrected through LNM Apr. 3/07

13209

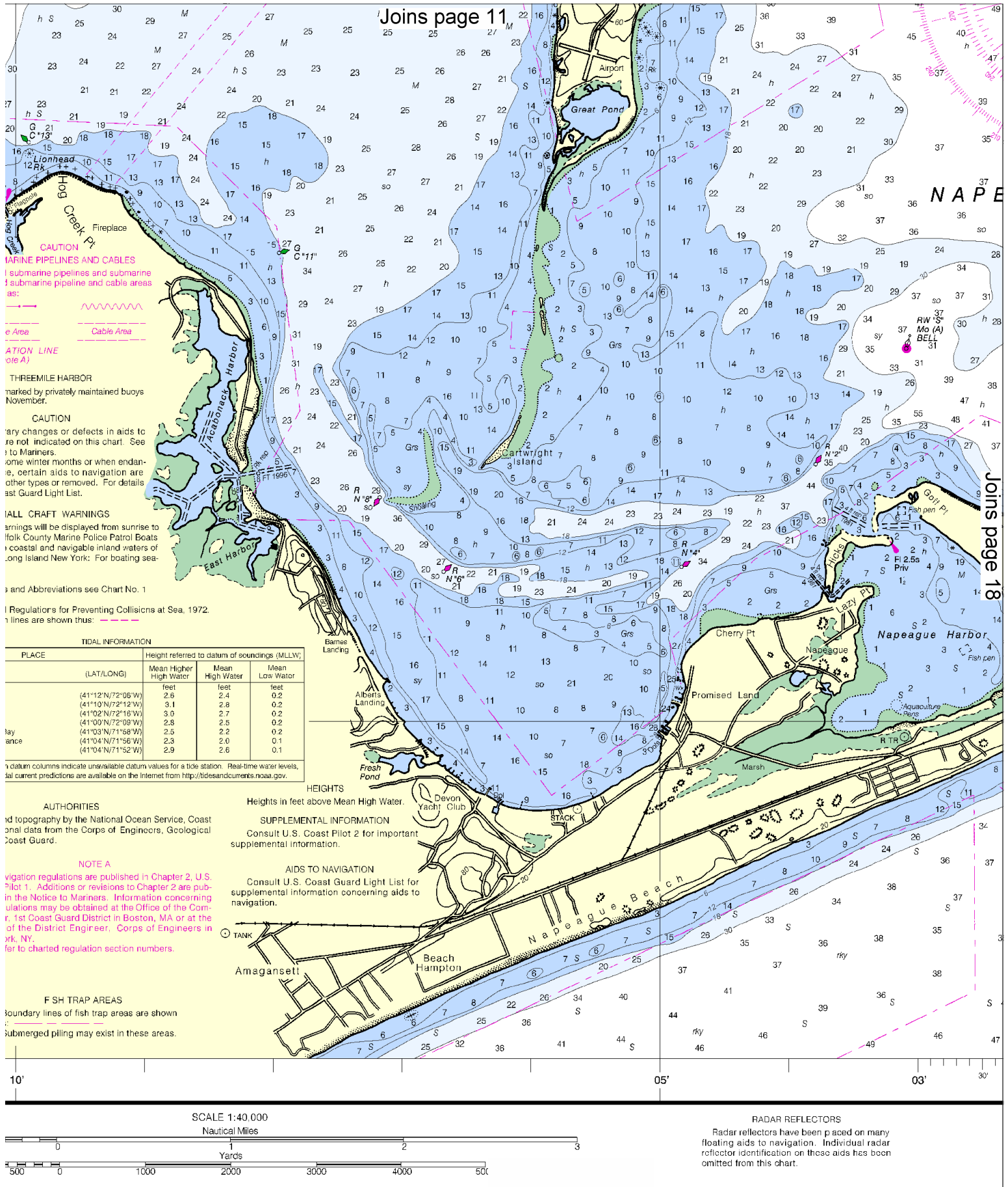
CAUTION

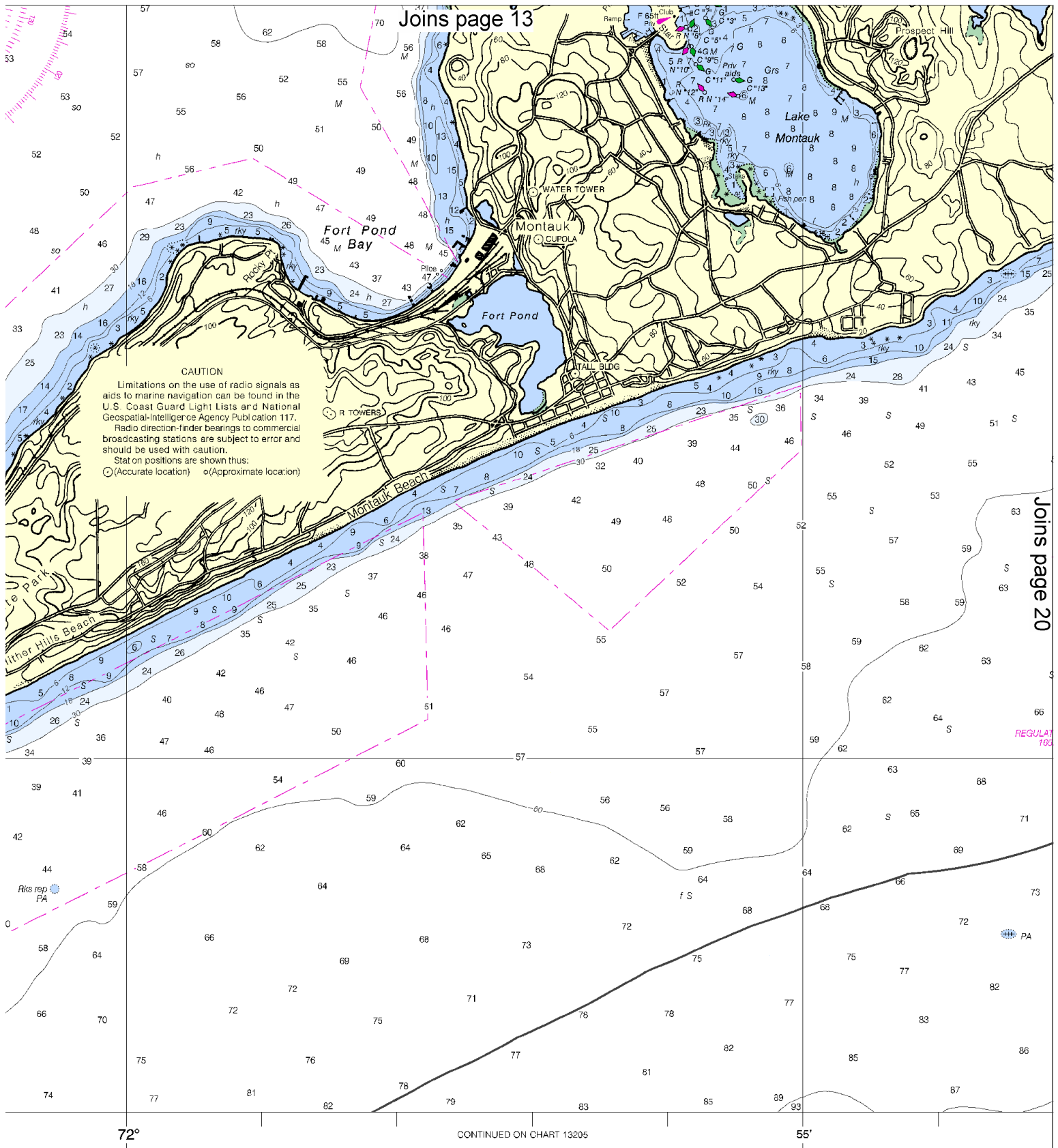
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16







Washington, D.C.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

FATHOMS
FEET
METERS

Joins page 14

ON
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can be found in the
Lists and National
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Approximate location)

Joins page 19

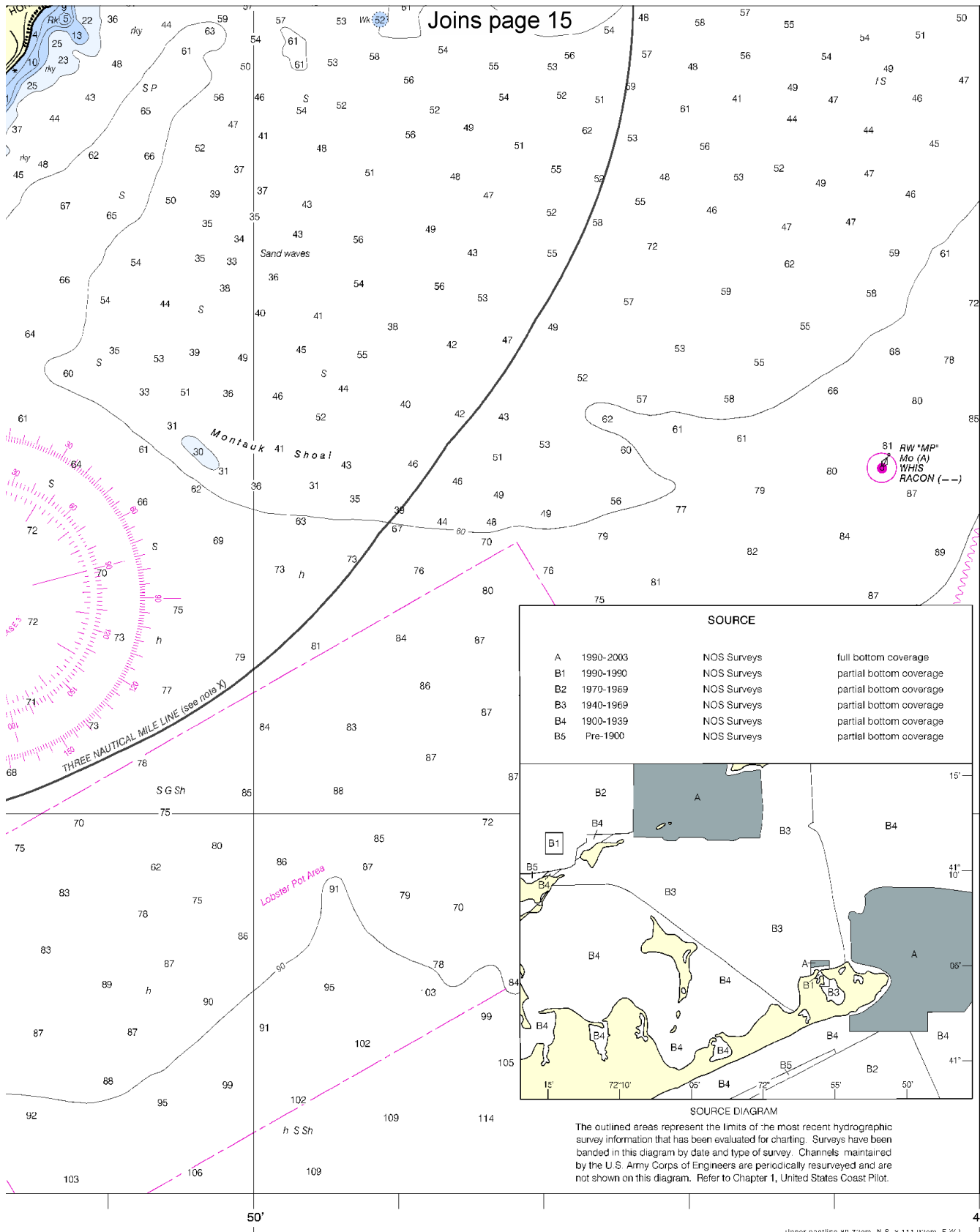
CONTINUED ON CHART 13205

55'

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9



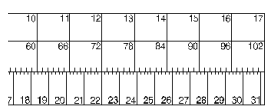


JOINS CHART 13215

41°

45°

(Inner neatline 80.72cm, N.S. x 111.92cm, E.W.)



Block Island Sound and Gardiners Bay
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

13209



ED NO. 25



NSN 7642014010409
NGA REFERENCE NO. 13AHA13209

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Montauk – 631-668-2773

Coast Guard New Haven – 203-468-4401

Coast Guard New London – 860-442-4471

Coast Guard Shinnecock – 631-728-1171

Bay Constables – 631-728-5000

Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S., including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.